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## Notes on the Genus *Myrsine* (Myrsinaceae) in Peru

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**ABSTRACT.** Continuing studies in Peruvian *Myrsine* have revealed eight species new to science. These species are described and illustrated, and their systematic relationships are discussed. Treatment of *Rapanea* as a taxonomic synonym of *Myrsine* necessitates six new combinations for Peruvian species and another four combinations for related taxa from Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Brazil.

In preparation for publication of the Myrsinaceae for the *Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Gymnosperms of Peru*, it has become necessary to publish a number of novelties and new combinations. The genus *Myrsine* L., as here recognized, includes all neotropical members of the genus *Rapanea* Aublet, formerly recognized as separate from it based on the sessile anthers and lobed stigmas. A preliminary discussion of reasons for reducing *Rapanea* to synonymy under *Myrsine* has been presented elsewhere (Pipoly, 1992). *Myrsine* is a pantropical genus of perhaps upwards of 150 species, of which 80, many as yet undescribed, are neotropical.

***Myrsine microdonta*** Pipoly, sp. nov. TYPE: Peru. La Libertad: Prov. Santiago de Chuco, Huacás, Cachicadán, 2,800 m, 15 June 1984 (pist. fl, fr), A. Sagástegui, J. Mostacero & M. Diestra 11903 (holotype, MO; isotypes, BISH, CAS, F, HUT, US). Figure 1.

Quoad ramulos graciles ad apices dense ferrugineo-tomentosos, folia alterna, plana, superne nitida, inferne tristia, ad bases rotundata, necnon lobos calycinis coriaceos ovatos, *M. brevis* valde affinis sed ab ea ramulis adpresse (non floccose) tomentosis lamina secus margines apicem versus manifeste dentata (non integerrima), mucronulata (nec emarginata), minute ciliolata (nec glabra), lobis calycinis ad apices minutissime ciliolati (non glabris), lobis corollinis ellipticis (non ovatis) secus margines involutis (nec planis) praeclare distat.

Shrub, height unknown; branchlets prominently ridged, 2–3 mm diam., adpressed ferrugineous tomentose apically, glabrescent. Leaves coriaceous, elliptic, 1–2 cm long, 0.7–1.3 cm wide, apex broadly rounded, mucronulate, base rounded, decurrent on the petiole, smooth and nitid above, dull and prominently black perpunctulose below, costa

deeply impressed above, prominently raised below, the secondary veins not visible above or below, the margin very minutely ciliate in bud, the cilia glabrescent, prominently dentate from the middle to the apex, subrevolute basally, glabrous; petioles deeply canaliculate, 4–6 mm long, densely tomentose above, glabrous below. *Staminate inflorescence*: unknown. *Pistillate inflorescence*: a subsessile umbel, 3–5-flowered; floral bracts lanceolate, 1–1.2 mm long, 0.3–0.4 mm wide, apex acute, the margin entire, minutely glandular-ciliate; pedicels ridged, 1.4–1.6 mm long, glabrous. Flowers 5-merous, green; calyx coriaceous, cotyliform, 1.3–1.4 mm long, the tube 0.5–0.6 mm long, the lobe ovate, 0.8–0.9 mm long, 0.6–0.7 mm wide, apex acute, sparsely but prominently black punctate without, very minutely ciliolate apically, the margin entire; corolla coriaceous, rotate, 3–3.6 mm long, the tube 0.9–1.2 mm long, the lobes elliptic, 2.1–2.4 mm long, 1.1–1.2 mm wide, reflexed at anthesis, apex rounded, very minutely puberulent near the margin within and without, sparsely but prominently short black punctate-lineate without, the margin entire, involute; sterile anthers inserted 0.8–1.1 mm above the base of the corolla tube, the filaments 0–0.3 mm long, flat, epunctate, the anthers elliptic, 1–1.7 mm long, apex rounded, base cordate, the connective epunctate; pistil terete, 2.4–2.5 mm long, the ovary globose, 1–1.2 mm long and in diam., prominently short black punctate-lineate, the stigma sessile, sinuate-capitate, prominently vertically lobed, 1–1.1 mm long, 0.9–1 mm wide, persistent in fruit, placenta globose, 2-ovulate. Fruit subglobose, 4.5–5.5 mm long, 4–5 mm diam. sparsely but prominently short black punctate-lineate.

*Distribution.* Known only from the type, collected on rocky hillsides, at 2,800 m.

*Myrsine microdonta* is most closely related to *M. brevis* (J. F. Macbride) Pipoly, but is easily recognized by the appressed tomentum of the branchlets, leaves with dentate and ciliolate margins, mucronulate apices, apically minutely ciliolate calyx lobes, and elliptic corolla lobes with revolute margins. The specific epithet refers to the dentate leaf margins, a character unknown in any other tropical American species.



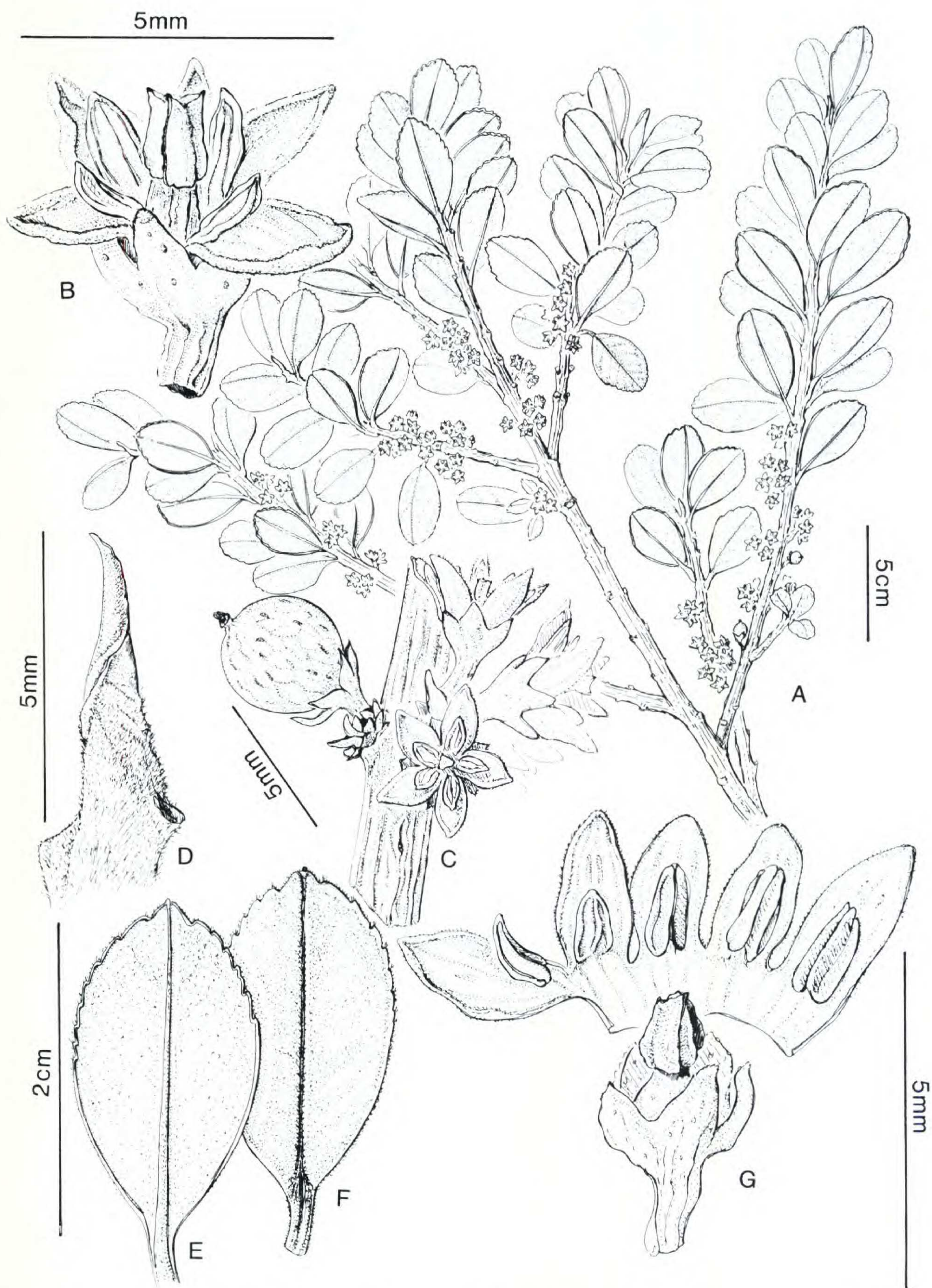


Figure 1. *Myrsine microdonta* Pipoly. —A. Habit. —B. Pistillate flower habit, showing rotund corolla with involute lobes. —C. Pistillate inflorescences, showing flower viewed from above and fruit. —D. Branchlet apex, showing glandular-ciliate leaf bud margin. —E. Abaxial leaf surface, showing dentate, ciliate margin, mucronulate apex, and prominently raised costa. —F. Adaxial leaf surface, showing densely pilose, impressed costa and canaliculate petiole. —G. Open pistillate flower, showing elliptic corolla lobes and sinuate-capitate stigma. A–G, drawn from holotype.



**Myrsine fosteri** Pipoly, sp. nov. TYPE: Peru. Pasco: Prov. Oxapampa, Oxapampa-Pasco boundary, Abra San Guttardo, divide between Chontabamba and Río Paucartambo Valley, 2,500–3,000 m, 29 Dec. 1983 (stam. fl), *Foster, Chanco & Albán* 7636 (holotype, MO; isotypes, AMAZ, F, NY, USM). Figure 2.

Ob ramulos dense ferrugineo-piloso-tomentosos, folia ad apices obtusa vel emarginata atque minutissime mucronulata, lobos corollinos manifeste atropunctatos atque punctatolineatos, lobos calycinis manifeste atropunctatos. *M. dependenti* valde affinis sed ab ea foliis alternis (non distichis) ad bases obtusis vel subcordatis (non sueto rotundatis), lobis calycinis sparse glandulari-pilosis (non glabris) secus margines dense longe-glandulari-pilosis (nec parce glandulari-ciliolatis) manifeste atro-punctatis (nec punctato-lineatis), lobis corollinis ad apices acutis (non rotundatis) secus margines involutis (nec planis), antheris oblongis (non ovatis) ad apices apiculatis (nec rotundatis) facile cognoscitur.

Shrub to 2(–3) m tall; branchlets terete, 2–3 mm diam., densely ferrugineous pilose. Leaves coriaceous, ovate to obovate (1.3–)2–3 cm long, 1.4–2 cm wide, apex obtuse to emarginate, mucronulate, base obtuse to subcordate, decurrent on the petiole, sparsely pilose above, densely pilose below, the costa impressed and densely pilose above, prominently raised and densely pilose below, the secondary veins 6–8, visible but not raised above and below, inconspicuously pellucid punctate, the margin densely pilose in bud, persistent, not ciliate, revolute, epunctate, glabrous; petioles canaliculate, 3–5 mm long, densely pilose above and below. *Staminate inflorescence*: a subsessile umbel, (1–)3-flowered; floral bracts ovate, ca. 0.5 mm long, densely pilose, the apex rounded, the margin revolute, glandular-pilose; pedicels terete, 0.7–0.9 mm long, glabrous. Flowers 5-merous, pinkish green; calyx chartaceous, cotyliform, ca. 1 mm long, the tube ca. 0.1 mm long, the lobes ovate, 0.8–0.9 mm long, 0.4–0.5 mm wide, apex obtuse, prominently black punctate, sparsely glandular-pilose without, glabrous within, the margin entire, densely glandular-pilose; corolla chartaceous, campanulate, 2.1–2.9 mm long, the tube 0.4–0.5 mm long, the lobes elliptic, 1.7–2.4 mm long, 1–1.1 mm wide, apex acute, glabrous except minutely pilose apically, prominently short black punctate-lineate without, the margins entire, involute, glabrous; stamens inserted at junction of the corolla tube and lobes, the anthers sessile, oblong, 1.6–1.8 mm long, 0.6–0.8 mm wide, apex apiculate, base cordate, the connectives epunctate; pistillode cylindrical, 1.2–1.3 mm long, 0.5–0.6 mm diam., the pistil ellipsoid, 0.6–0.7 mm long, the stigma irregularly lobed, 0.3–0.4 mm long. *Pistillate inflorescence*: a subsessile umbel, 1–2-flowered;

floral bracts ovate, ca. 0.3 mm long, densely pilose, the apex rounded, the margin revolute, glandular-pilose; pedicels terete, 0.5–0.7 mm long, glabrous. Flowers 5-merous, pinkish green; calyx chartaceous, cotyliform, ca. 1 mm long, the tube ca. 0.1 mm long, the lobes ovate, 0.8–0.9 mm long, 0.4–0.5 mm wide, apex obtuse, prominently black punctate, sparsely glandular-pilose without, glabrous within, the margin entire, densely glandular-pilose; corolla, staminodes and pistil unknown. Fruit globose, 3–3.5 mm long and in diam., with a few scattered, prominent short, black punctate-lineations.

*Distribution*. Endemic to the short shrubby “pajonal” formations above cloud forest areas in Huánuco and Pasco, Peru, at 2,500–3,600 m elevation.

*Paratypes*. PERU. HUANUCO: Prov. Huánuco, Carpath Pass, above Chinchao, 9°42'S, 76°04'W, 24 Oct. 1947 (fr), *Fosberg* 28856 (MO, NA, US, USM). PASCO: Prov. Oxapampa, Cordillera Yanachaga, Cerro Pajonal, 12 km SE of Oxapampa, 20°35'S, 75°20'W, 2,700–2,800 m, 7 Oct. 1982 (bud), *Foster* 9011 (AMAZ, F, MO, USM); San Gotardo, 36 km W of Oxapampa, 10°39'S, 75°37'W, 2,850 m, 21 Nov. 1982 (stam. fl), *D. Smith* 2762 (MO, NY, USM); Oxapampa–Cerro de Pasco Rd., 38 km W of Oxapampa, 10°39'S, 75°37'W, 2,750 m, 19 May 1983 (fr), *D. Smith* 4121 (MO, USM).

*Myrsine fosteri* may be confused with *M. dependens* (Ruíz & Pavón) A. Sprengel, but is easily separated by its alternate leaves with obtuse or subcordate bases, sparsely glandular-pilose and prominently black punctate calyx lobes with densely long glandular-pilose margins, acute, involute corolla lobes, and oblong anthers with apiculate apices. This species is dedicated to Robin Foster, ecologist and floristic systematist, and one of the experts in the study of Peruvian flora.

**Myrsine dilloniana** Pipoly, sp. nov. TYPE: Peru. Amazonas: Prov. Bagua, Cordillera Colán, E of La Peca, 3,200 m, 28 Aug. 1978 (pist. fl, fr), *Barbour* 3257 (holotype, MO; isotypes, AMAZ, F, LL-TEX, USM). Figure 3.

Quoad ramulos angulatos, folia alterna, cartilaginea, elliptica, ad apices obtusa vel rotundata, bases late rotundata, petiolos usque ad 6 mm longos marginatosque, pedicellos acute angulatos, lobos calycinis ovatos, species haec *M. lehmanii* arcte similans, sed ab ea laminis 4–6 (non 2–3.5) cm longis atque, 2.5–3.2 (nec 1–1.5) cm latis, lobis calycinis carinatis (non planis) secus margines crenulatis (nec integerrimis), lobis corollinis lineari-lanceolatis (non oblongis) inconspicue pellucido-punctatis (nec epunctatis) secus margines minutissime ciliolatis (nec glabris) praeclare diagnoscenda.

Shrub to 2.5 m; branchlets angulate, 2.5–3.5 mm diam., glabrous. Leaves cartilaginous, elliptic, 4–6 cm long, 2.5–3.2 cm wide, apex obtuse, base



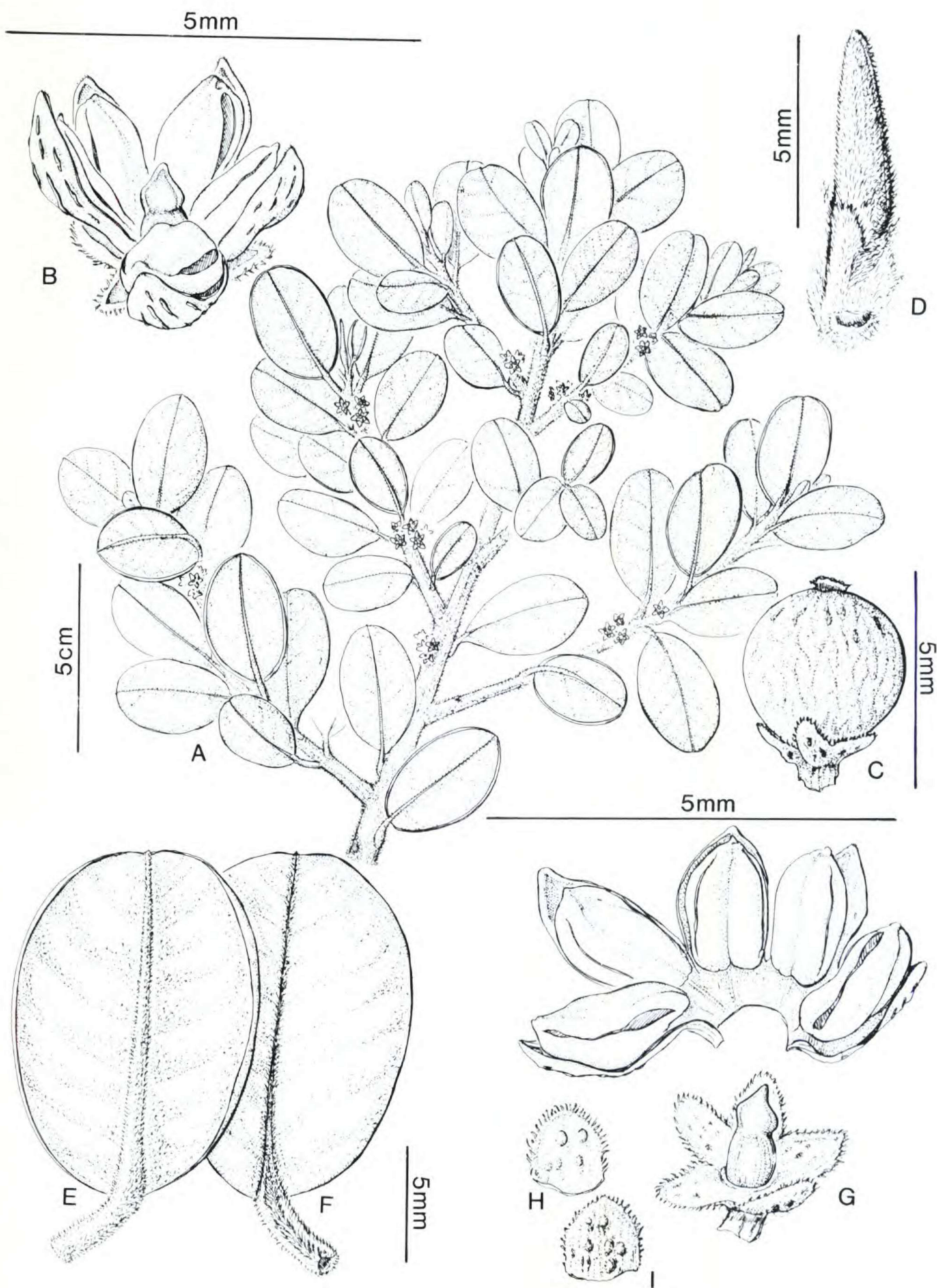


Figure 2. *Myrsine fosteri* Pipoly. —A. Habit. —B. Staminate flower habit, showing prominently punctate-lineate corolla lobes. —C. Calyx and fruit, showing prominent punctations on calyx lobes and few, scattered punctate lineations on fruit. —D. Branchlet apex, showing pilose indumentum. —E. Abaxial leaf surface, showing densely pilose, prominently raised costa, mucronulate apex, and revolute margin. —F. Adaxial leaf surface, showing deeply impressed, densely pilose costa. —G. Opened pistillate flower and calyx with pistillode, showing densely glandular-pilose calyx lobe margins and ellipsoid pistillode. —H. Adaxial calyx lobe surface, showing prominently raised punctations. —I. Abaxial calyx lobe surface. A, B, D–I, drawn from holotype; C, drawn from *Fosberg 28856*.



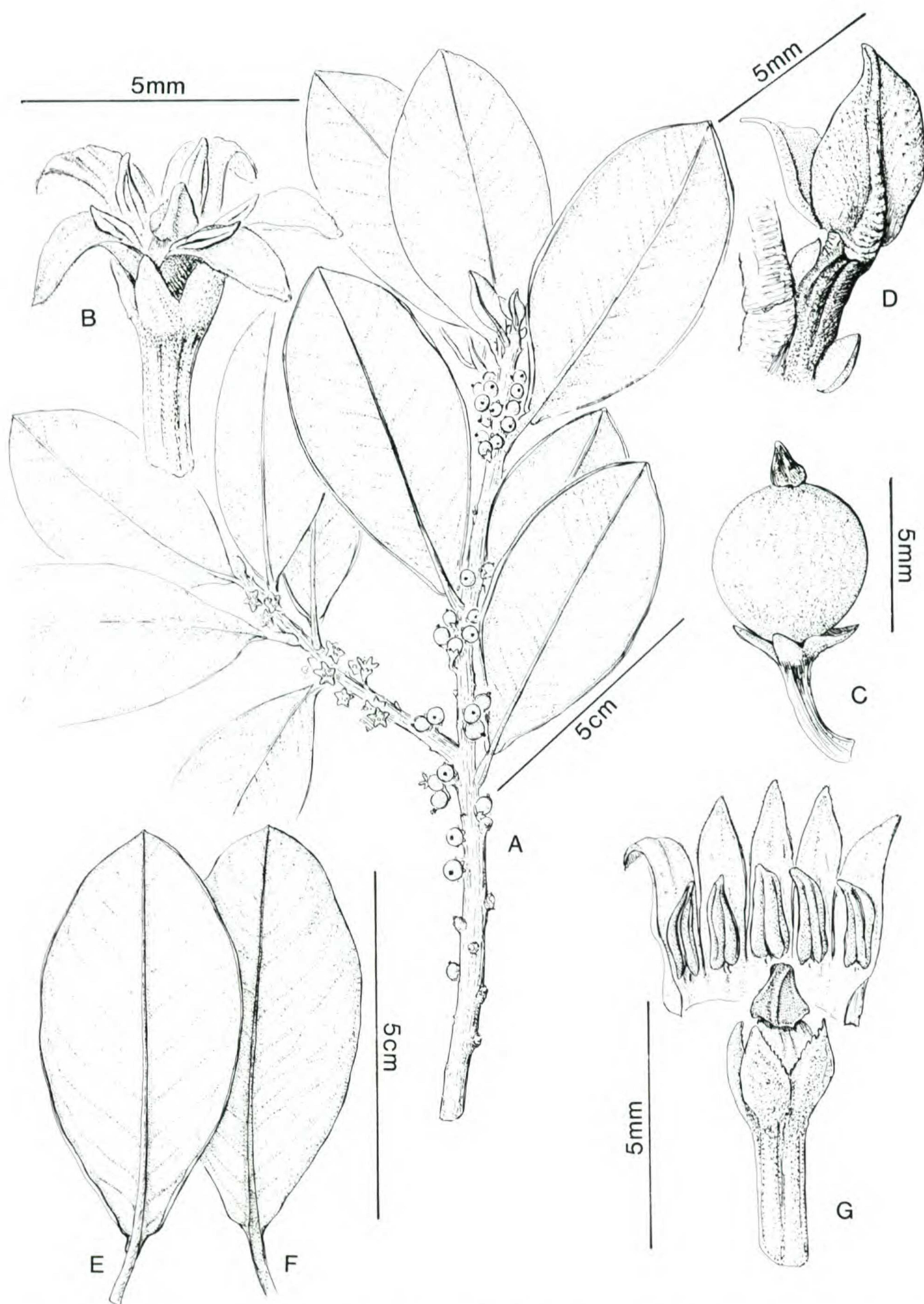


Figure 3. *Myrsine dilloniana* Pipoly. —A. Habit. —B. Pistillate flower habit. —C. Fruit, showing persistent prismatic stigma and globose fruit. —D. Branchlet apex, showing leaf bud with revolute, glabrous margin. —E. Abaxial leaf surface, showing revolute leaf base and prominently raised costa. —F. Adaxial leaf surface, showing slightly impressed costa and canaliculate petioles. —G. Opened pistillate flower, showing linear-lanceolate corolla lobes, apiculate anthers, crenulate calyx lobes and prismatic stigma. A–G, drawn from holotype.



rounded, decurrent on the petiole, dull above and below, the costa deeply impressed above, prominently raised below, the secondary veins scarcely visible from above, 12–15 pairs, densely and very minutely scrobiculate above, smooth below, the punctations small, pellucid, inconspicuous, the margin revolute, entire, glabrous in bud and at maturity; petioles marginate, 3–7 mm long, glabrous. *Staminate inflorescence*: unknown. *Pistillate inflorescence*: a subsessile 15–20-flowered umbel; floral bracts ovate, 1.3–1.5 mm long, 0.6–0.7 mm wide, apex acute, early caducous, glabrous, the margins entire, glabrous; pedicels angulate, 2.6–2.8 mm long, glabrous. Flowers 5-merous; calyx coriaceous, cotyliform, 2–2.1 mm long, the tube ca. 0.1 mm long, the lobes ovate, 1.8–2 mm long, 1–1.1 mm wide, apex acute, medially thickened, carinate, inconspicuously pellucid punctate, the margin minutely crenulate; corolla coriaceous, rotate, 3.9–4.1 mm long, the tube 0.5–0.7 mm long, the lobes linear-lanceolate, 3.2–3.4 mm long, 0.7–0.8 mm wide, apex subulate, inconspicuously pellucid punctate, the margins very minutely ciliolate; pistil 2.6–2.8 mm long, the ovary ellipsoid, 1.7 mm long, 1.2 mm diam., the ovary costulate, the stigma sessile, prismatic, 3-angled, ca. 1 mm long, 0.7 mm diam., the placenta subglobose, 2-ovulate. Fruit globose, 3.5–5 mm long and in diam., smooth, inconspicuously punctate.

*Distribution*. Known only from the type, in elfin forest, at 3,200 m.

*Myrsine dilloniana* is closely related to *M. lehmannii* (Standley) Pipoly, but may be recognized by its longer and wider leaves, carinate calyx lobes with crenulate margins, and linear-lanceolate, inconspicuously punctate corolla lobes with very minutely ciliolate margins. I dedicate this species to Michael Dillon (F), co-principal investigator for the American side of the Flora of Peru Project.

***Myrsine diazii*** Pipoly, sp. nov. TYPE: Peru. Amazonas: Prov. Luya, Camporedondo–Tullanya, path to Cerro Huicsocunga, 2,350 m, (stam. fl), *Díaz & Campos 3681* (holotype, MO; isotypes, AMAZ, BISH, F, US, USM). Figure 4.

Species haec ob ramulos glabros, folia membranacea, anguste oblanceolata vel elliptica, punctata atque punctato-lineata, ad apices basesque acuta, petiolos marginatos, lobos calycinis ovato-triangulares ciliolatos necnon minute atro-punctatos, stigmata carnosae *M. pellucidopunctatae* valde arcte affinis, sed ab ea ramulis angulatis (non teretibus) 2.5–3.5 (nec 6–8) mm diametro, inflorescentiis subsessilibus (non ramulis brevibus insidentibus), umbellatis (nec fasciculatis), pedicellis angulatis (non ter-

etibus), tubo corollino quadrato (non cylindrico), lobis corollinis manifeste atropunctatis atque punctato-lineatis (non epunctatis), antheris apiculatis (non acutis) facile separabilis.

Tree 6–8 m tall; branchlets angulate, 2.5–3.5 mm diam., glabrous. Leaves membranaceous, elliptic to narrowly oblanceolate, (3.6–)5–6.2 cm long, 1.6–2 cm wide, apex and base acute, decurrent on the petiole, the costa slightly impressed above, prominently raised below, the secondary nerves not prominent, 13–18 pairs, nitid above, dull below, densely pellucid punctate, the margin entire, flat or subrevolute, opaque, minutely glandular-ciliolate in bud, glabrous at maturity; petioles marginate, 3–6 mm long, glabrous. *Staminate inflorescence*: a subsessile umbel, 4–6-flowered; floral bracts very widely ovate, ca. 1 mm long, 1.4 mm wide, the apex obtuse, the margin glandular-ciliolate; pedicels angulate, 0.7–1 mm long, glabrous. Flowers 5-merous; calyx chartaceous, cotyliform, 0.8–1 mm long, the tube ca. 0.1 mm long, the lobes widely ovate, 0.7–0.9 mm long, 0.7–0.8 mm wide, apex acute, sparsely black punctate, the margin entire, glandular-ciliolate; corolla cotyliform, 2.7–2.8 mm long, the tube square, 0.2–0.3 mm long, the lobes lanceolate, 2.4–2.6 mm long, 0.9–1 mm wide, apex acute, densely and prominently black punctate and punctate-lineate without, glabrous within, the margin entire, minutely glandular-ciliolate; stamens inserted at junction of corolla tube and lobe, the anthers sessile, oblong, 2–2.1 mm long, 0.9–1 mm wide, apex apiculate, the apiculum proximally curved, base deeply cordate, the connective epunctate; pistillode obturbinate, 1.5–1.6 mm long, 0.5–0.6 mm diam., the ovary hollow, the stigma sessile, carnosae. *Pistillate inflorescence*: a subsessile umbel, 4–6-flowered; floral bracts very widely ovate, ca. 1 mm long, 1.4 mm wide, the apex obtuse, the margin glandular-ciliolate; pedicels angulate, 0.5–1 mm long, glabrous. Flowers 5-merous; calyx chartaceous, cotyliform, 0.8–1 mm long, the tube ca. 0.1 mm long, the lobes widely ovate, 0.7–0.9 mm long, 0.7–0.8 mm wide, apex acute, sparsely black punctate, the margin entire, glandular-ciliolate; corolla cotyliform, 2.3–2.5 mm long, the tube square, 0.6–0.8 mm long, the lobes lanceolate, 1.7–1.9 mm long, 0.5–0.6 mm wide, apex acute, densely and prominently black punctate and punctate-lineate without, glabrous within, the margin entire, minutely glandular-ciliolate; staminodes inserted at junction of corolla tube and lobe, the sterile anthers sessile, oblong, 1.3–1.5 mm long, 0.9–1 mm wide, apex apiculate, the apiculum proximally curved, base deeply cordate, the connective epunctate; pistil obturbinate, 1.8–2 mm long, 0.9–1 mm diam., the ovary subglo-



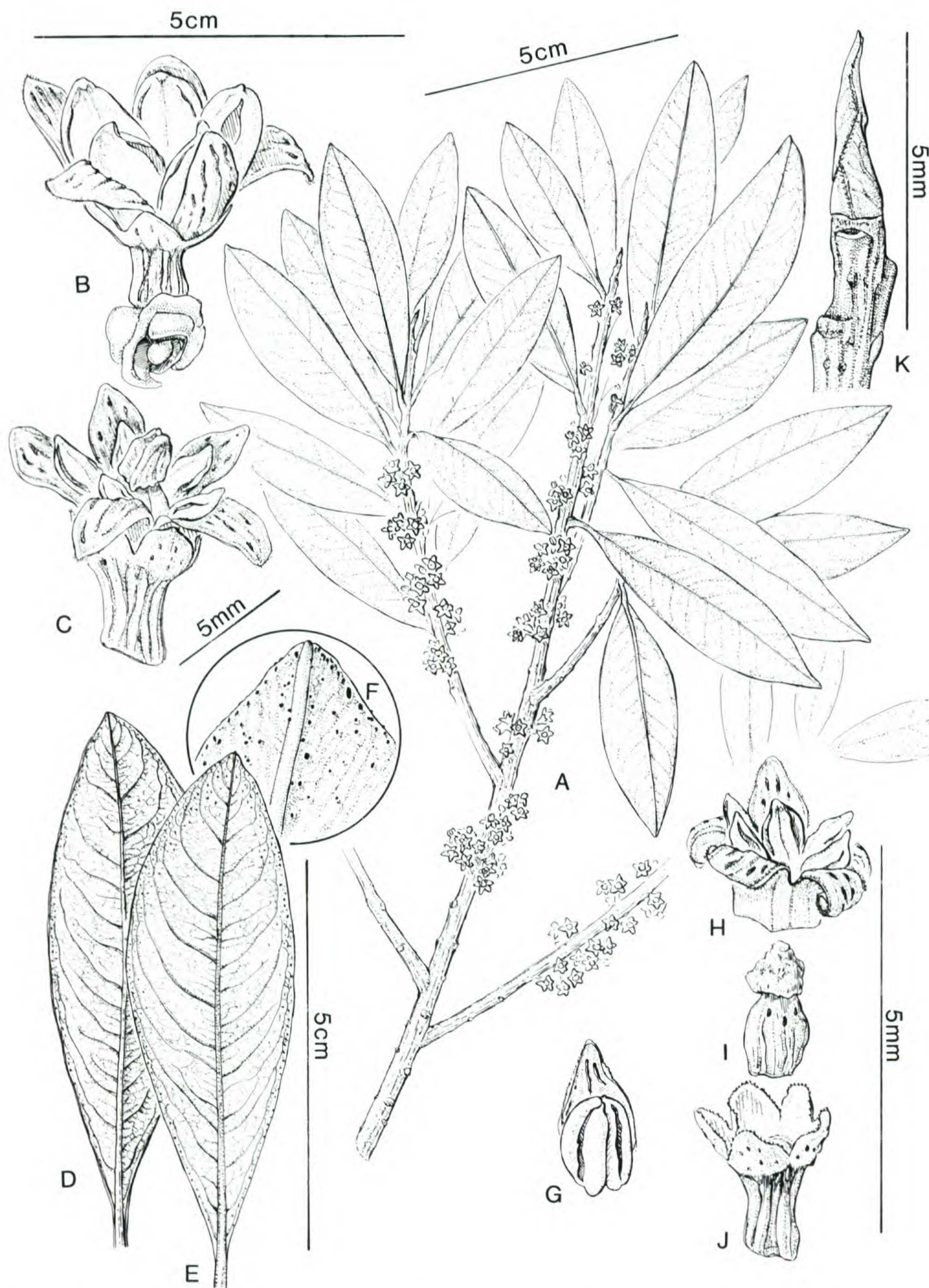


Figure 4. *Myrsine diazii* Pipoly. —A. Habit. —B. Staminate flower habit, showing corolla lobes with prominent pellucid punctations and punctate lineations, apiculate anthers. —C. Pistillate flower habit, showing same features as in staminate flower and conical, carnose stigma. —D. Abaxial leaf surface, showing basally revolute margin, leaf reticulation, and prominently raised costa. —E. Adaxial leaf surface, showing slightly impressed costa and decurrent base on marginate petiole. —F. Leaf apex detail, showing dense pellucid punctations. —G. Sterile anther and corolla lobe in proximal view. —H. Pistillate corolla, showing square corolla tube and reflexed corolla lobes. —I. Pistil, showing conical, carnose stigma. —J. Pistillate calyx, showing cotyliform habit, sparse black punctations, and glandular-ciliolate margins. —K. Branchlet apex, showing glandular-ciliate leaf bud margin. A, B, D–F, K, drawn from holotype; C, G–J, drawn from *Díaz & Campos 3726*.



bose, 0.9–1 mm long, prominently black punctate-lineate, the placenta subglobose, 2–4-ovulate, the stigma conical, carnose, 0.9–1 mm long. Fruit unknown.

*Distribution.* Known only from the type and paratype, presumably endemic to the cloud forests of Cerro Huicsocunga, 2,350 m elevation.

*Paratype.* PERU. AMAZONAS: Prov. Luya, Campore-dondo–Tullanya, path to Cerro Huicsocunga, 2,350 m, 3 Sep. 1989 (pist. fl), *Díaz & Campos* 3726 (AMAZ, F, US, USM).

*Myrsine diazii* is most closely related to *M. pelucido-punctata* Oersted of Costa Rica and Panama, but is easily distinguished from it by the thinner, angulate branchlets, subsessile, umbellate inflorescences, angulate pedicels, square corolla tube, prominently black punctate and punctate-lineate corolla lobes, and apiculate anthers. It is dedicated to Camilo Díaz Santibañez, Peruvian national coordinator of the field research associates for the Flora of Peru project and specialist in Peruvian Araliaceae.

***Myrsine reynelii*** Pipoly, sp. nov. TYPE: Peru. Piura: Prov. Huancabamba, Dtto. Canchaque, between Chorro Blanco and War War, 2,000–2,500 m, 18 Jan. 1989 (fr), *Díaz, Pennington & Reynel* 3180 (holotype, MO; isotypes, AMAZ, USM). Figure 5.

Propter laminam coriaceam ellipticam vel oblanceolatam insuper scrobiculatam, petiolos marginatos, lobos calycinis coriaceos inconspicue pellucido-punctatos, *M. sodiroanae* affinis sed ab ea laminis atropunctato-lineatis (non inconspicue punctatis) secus margines revolutis (nec planis), pedicellis cylindricis (non angulatis) 2–3.3 (nec 6–8) mm longis, lobis calycinis ovatis (non late triangularibus) secus margines glabris (nec ciliolatis) praeclare distat.

Tree to 8 m tall; branchlets terete, 4–6 mm diam., glabrous. Leaves coriaceous, elliptic to oblanceolate, 6–10 cm long, 2–3 cm wide, apex acute, base cuneate, decurrent on the petiole, the costa impressed above, prominently raised below, secondary veins not prominent, 15–19 pairs, nitid, scrobiculate and somewhat rugose above, pallid and conspicuously black punctate and punctate-lineate below, the margin entire, opaque, revolute, prominently black punctate, minutely glandular-ciliate in bud, glabrous at maturity; petioles marginate, 0.8–1(–1.4) cm long, glabrous. *Staminate inflorescence*: not seen. *Pistillate inflorescence*: a sessile fascicle, 5–9-flowered; floral bracts coriaceous, very widely ovate, ca. 0.9–1.2 mm long, 0.9–1.3 mm wide, the apex acuminate, the margin opaque, entire, glabrous; pedicels cylindrical, 2–3.3 mm long, glabrous. Fruiting calyx

5-merous, coriaceous, cotyliform, 1–1.4 mm long, the tube ca. 0.2–0.3 mm long, the lobes ovate, 0.7–1.1 mm long, 0.5–0.7 mm wide, apex subacuminate, inconspicuously pellucid punctate, the margin entire, glabrous; corolla, androecium, and gynoecium unknown. Fruit slightly depressed-globose, 2.7–3 mm long, 3–3.2 mm diam., inconspicuously pellucid punctate.

*Distribution.* Endemic to the cloud forests of Piura Province, 1,900–3,000 m elevation.

*Paratypes.* PERU. PIURA: Prov. Ayabaca, Frías, Las Pircas, 3,000 m, 17 Oct. 1988 (fr), *Díaz & Vásquez* 3006 (AMAZ, MO, USM); Prov. Huancabamba, Dtto. Canchaque, road between Canchaque and Huancabamba, km 16 toward the left, Quebrada La Mina, 1,900 m, 17 Apr. 1987 (fr), *Díaz & Baldeón* 2380 (AMAZ, MO, USM).

*Myrsine reynelii* is most closely related to *M. sodiroana* (Mez) Pipoly, but is easily recognized by its black punctate-lineate, revolute leaves, shorter cylindrical pedicels, and ovate, glabrous calyx lobes. *Myrsine sodiroana* is endemic to the cloud forests of Pichincha in Ecuador, while *M. reynelii* is endemic to the cloud forests of Piura in Peru. This species is dedicated to Carlos Reynel, professor of dendrology at the Universidad Nacional Agraria at La Molina, and currently a graduate student at the Missouri Botanical Garden.

***Myrsine bullata*** Pipoly, sp. nov. TYPE: Peru. San Martín: Prov. Mariscal Cáceres, Río Abiseo National Park, nr. Puerta del Monte, 7°27'S, 77°21'W, 3,200 m, 7 Sep. 1985 (fr), *K. Young* 1572 (holotype, MO; isotypes, F, USM). Figure 6.

Quoad laminas coriaceas ellipticas vel oblanceolatas bullatas insuper nitidas secus margines revolutas, lobos calycinis coriaceos ovatosque species haec ad *M. perreticulata* affinis, sed ab ea laminis subter pellucido-punctatis (non atro-punctato-lineatis) minute rufo glandulari-papillosis (nec adpresso-lepidotis) secus margines coriaceis opacis epunctatisque (nec cartaceis hyalinis aurantiaco-punctatisque), pedicellis 5–7 (non 2–4) mm longis, lobis calycinis planis (non carinatis) 1.4–1.7 (nec 2.5–2.8) mm longis ad apices acuminatis integerrimis (nec obtusis erosisque) facile cognoscitur.

Tree to 13 m tall; branchlets terete, 3.5–5 mm diam., glabrous. Leaves coriaceous, elliptic to oblanceolate, (5.5–)9–15 cm long, (2–)3.5–4 cm wide, apex acute, base cuneate, decurrent on the petiole, costa impressed above, prominently raised below, secondary veins 12–15 pairs, impressed above, prominently raised below, bullate, nitid and glabrous above, minutely rufous glandular-papillate and inconspicuously pellucid-punctate below, the margin



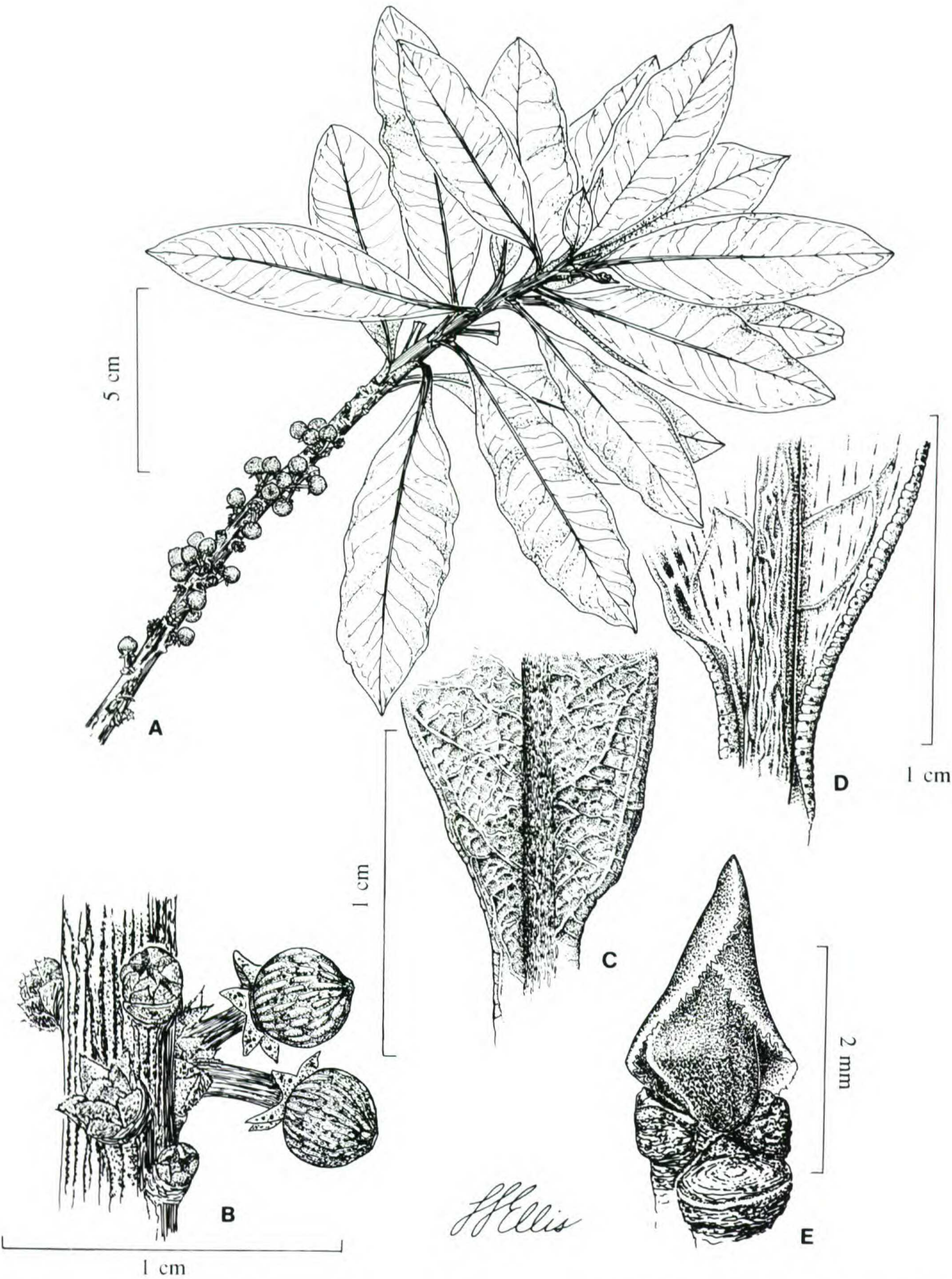


Figure 5. *Myrsine reynelii* Pipoly. — A. Habit. — B. Inflorescence, showing cylindrical pedicels and ovate, glabrous calyx lobes. — C. Adaxial leaf surface, showing scrobiculate, rugose surface. — D. Abaxial leaf surface, showing punctate lineations, revolute margin and marginate petiole. — E. Branchlet apex, showing bud texture and glandular-granulose margin. A–E, drawn from holotype.



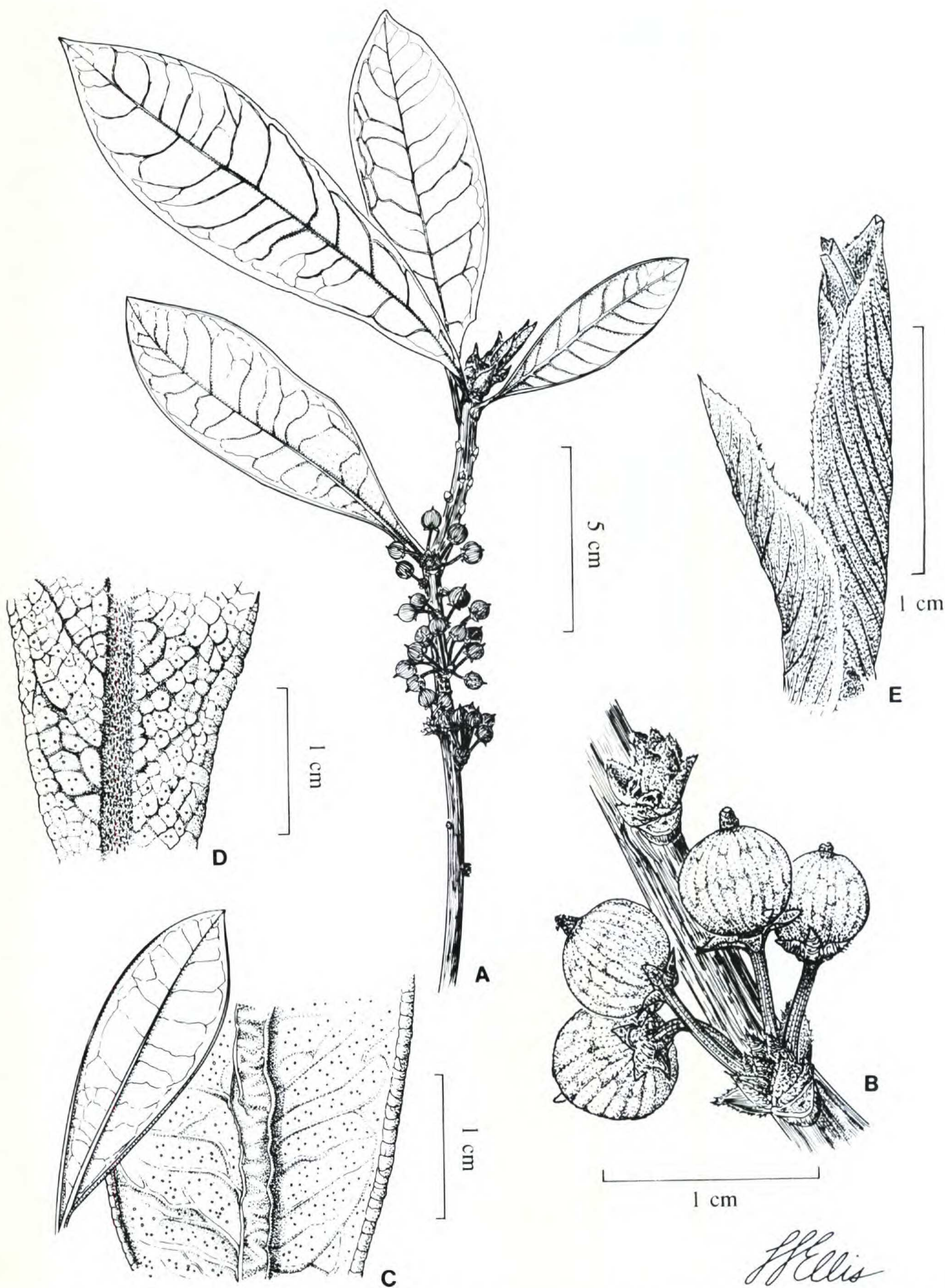


Figure 6. *Myrsine bullata* Pipoly. —A. Habit. —B. Infructescence, showing cylindrical pedicels and glandular-ciliate floral bract margins. —C. Abaxial leaf surface, showing minute rufous glandular papillae and revolute margin. —D. Adaxial leaf surface. —E. Branchlet apex, showing glandular-ciliate leaf bud margin. A–E, drawn from holotype.



opaque, epunctate, entire, revolute, and glabrous in bud and at maturity; petioles marginate, 0.5–0.8 cm long, glabrous. *Staminate inflorescence*: unknown. *Pistillate inflorescence*: a sessile umbel, 7–10-flowered; floral bracts coriaceous, ovate, 2.2–2.6 mm long, 0.8–1 mm wide, the apex acuminate, the margin opaque, entire, densely glandular-ciliate; pedicels cylindrical, 5–7 mm long, glabrous. Fruiting calyx 5-merous, coriaceous, cotyliform, 1.4–1.7 mm long, the tube ca. 0.2–0.3 mm long, the lobes ovate, 1.2–1.4 mm long, 0.9–1.2 mm wide, apex acuminate, inconspicuously pellucid punctate, sparsely red-papillate, the margin entire, glabrous; corolla, androecium and gynoecium unknown. Fruit depressed-globose, 4.8–5.1 mm long, 5.1–6 mm diam., purple, inconspicuously pellucid-punctate.

*Distribution*. Endemic to the Mariscal Cáceres Province, of San Martín Department, Peru, at the upper limit of montane rainforest with cloud forest, 3,200–3,400 m.

*Paratype*. PERU. SAN MARTIN: Prov. Mariscal Cáceres, Río Abiseo National Park, 7°00'S, 77°00'W, NW corner of Park, Chochos, S side of river, 3,400 m, 7 June 1986 (fr), Young 3721 (F, US, USM).

*Myrsine bullata* is the sister species of *M. perreticulata* Pipoly, but is easily separated from it by the pellucid-punctate and minutely rufous glandular-papillate abaxial leaf surface, the coriaceous, opaque and epunctate leaf margins, longer pedicels and flat, acuminate calyx lobes with entire margins. The specific epithet refers to the prominently bullate character of the leaf blades.

***Myrsine youngii*** Pipoly, sp. nov. TYPE: Peru. San Martín: Prov. Mariscal Cáceres, Río Abiseo National Park, NW corner, Puertadel Monte, trail to el Mirador, 7°00'S, 77°00'W, 3,100–3,300 m, 11 July 1987 (fr), Young & León 4495 (holotype, F; isotypes, US, USM). Figure 7.

Ob laminas anguste oblanceolatas vel ellipticas, punctatas atque punctato-lineatas, ad apices acutas, etiam petiolos marginatos, *M. pellucido-punctatae* et *M. diazii* simulans, sed species haec ab ambabus ramulis translucido-papillatis (non glabris), laminis coriaceis (non membranaceis) secus margines manifeste revolutis (nec planis nec subrevolutis) parce et minute translucido-papillatis (nec glabris), lobis calycinis coriaceis (non chartaceis) ovatis (nec ovato-triangularibus) ad apices acuminatis (nec acutis) atque epunctatis (nec punctatis), stylo 0.2–0.3 mm longo (non obsoleto), ulterius a prima ramulis 2.5–3.5 (non 6–8) mm diametro, inflorescentiis subsessilibus (non ramulis brevibus insidentibus), stigmatibus 0.5–0.7 (non 1–1.4) mm longis, a secunda ramulis teretibus (non angulatis) petiolis 0.7–1 (non 0.3–0.6) cm longis, pedicellis teretibus (non angulatis) 2–3 (nec 0.5–1) mm longis,

atque stigmatibus sinuato-lobulatis (non conicis) praeclare distinguitur.

Tree to 12 m; branchlets terete, 2.5–3.5 mm diam., translucent glandular-papillate apically. Leaves coriaceous, elliptic to oblanceolate, 3.5–5 cm long, 1.5–2 cm wide, apex acute, base cuneate, decurrent on the petiole, costa impressed above, prominently raised below, secondary veins inconspicuous, 8–12 pairs, sparsely translucent glandular-papillate above, densely at first, then sparsely minutely translucent glandular-papillate and black punctate and punctate-lineate below, the margin opaque, epunctate, entire, revolute, densely ciliate in bud, glabrous at maturity; petioles marginate, 0.7–1 cm long, glabrous. *Staminate inflorescence*: unknown. *Pistillate inflorescence*: a subsessile fascicle, 5–8-flowered; floral bracts coriaceous, very widely ovate, 1–1.5 mm long, 1.3–1.5 mm wide, the apex acuminate, the margin opaque, entire, densely glandular-ciliate; pedicels cylindrical, 2–3 mm long, glabrous. Fruiting calyx 5-merous, coriaceous, cotyliform, 1.2–1.5 mm long, the tube ca. 0.1–0.2 mm long, the lobes ovate, 1.2–1.3 mm long, 0.6–0.9 mm wide, apex acuminate, inconspicuously pellucid punctate, glabrous, the margin entire, glandular-ciliate; corolla, androecium and gynoecium unknown except persistent style 0.2–0.3 mm long, the stigma sinuate-lobed, 0.5–0.7 mm long. Fruit globose, 2.7–3 mm long, 2.5–2.8 mm diam., prominently black punctate.

*Distribution*. Known only from the type.

*Myrsine youngii* is closely related to *M. pellucido-punctata* and *M. diazii*, but is readily separated from both by the translucent papillate branchlets, the coriaceous, revolute, and sparsely translucent papillate leaves, the coriaceous, ovate and acuminate calyx lobes, and the lobed stigma on a style. Furthermore, *M. youngii* is distinguished from *M. pellucido-punctata* by the thinner branchlets, subsessile inflorescence, and smaller stigma, while from *M. diazii* it is clearly separated by the terete branchlets, longer petioles, terete and longer pedicels, and sinuate-lobulate stigma. The presence of a style in *Myrsine youngii* once again reinforces the concept that maintenance of *Rapanea* Aublet as distinct from *Myrsine* L. is untenable. This species is dedicated to Ken Young, phytogeographer and floristician, whose excellent collections and papers on Peruvian “ceja de selva” have proven very valuable in furthering its study and conservation.

***Myrsine minutiflora*** Pipoly, sp. nov. TYPE: Peru. Lambayeque: Prov. Ferreñafe, Bosque de Chiñama, 2,300–2,700 m, 15 Aug. 1988 (stam. fl), Valencia 2379 (holotype, US; isotype, USM). Figure 8.



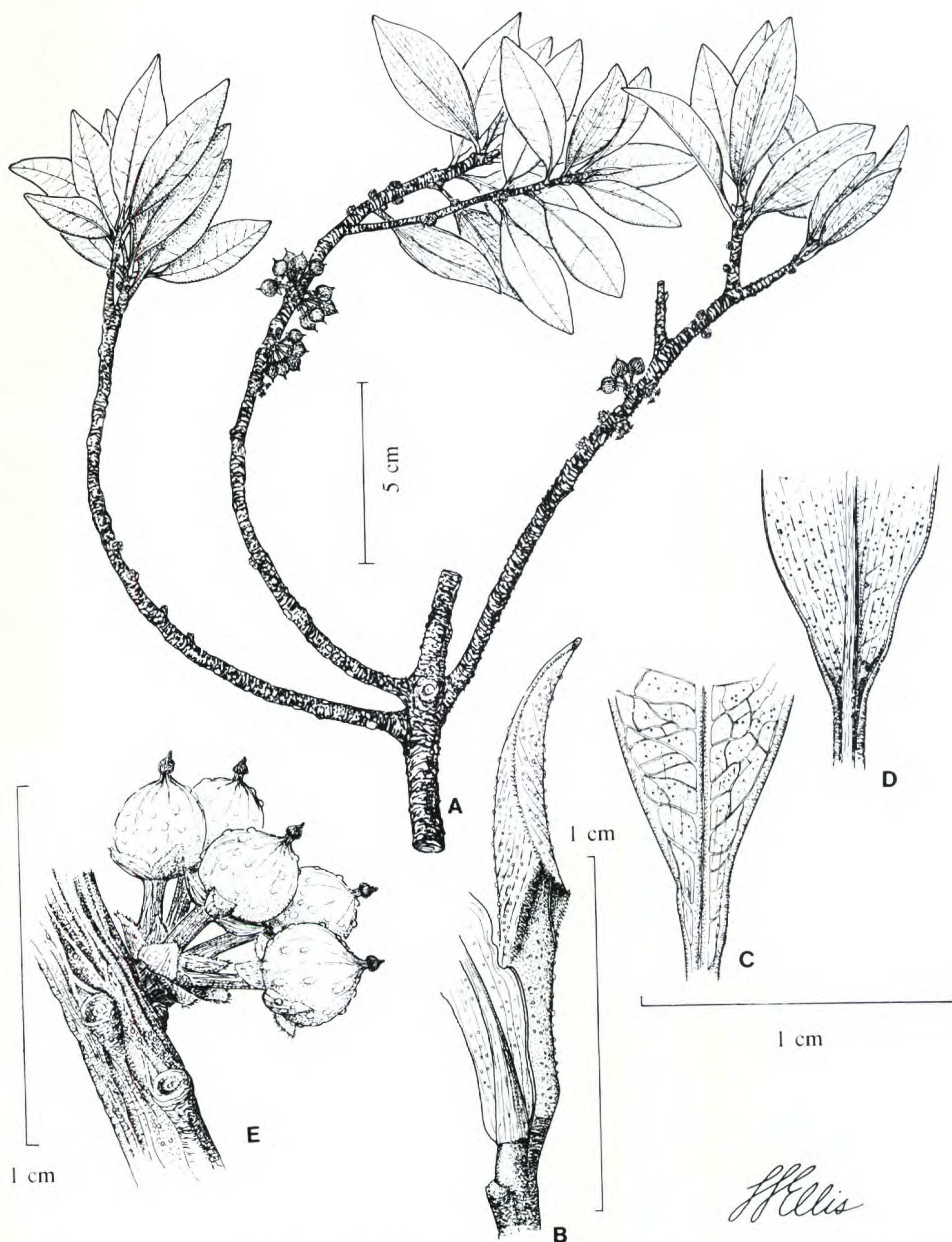


Figure 7. *Myrsine youngii* Pipoly. —A. Habit, showing subsucculent branchlets. —B. Branchlet apex, showing glandular-papillate leaf buds with margins glandular-ciliate. —C. Adaxial leaf surface. —D. Abaxial leaf surface, showing translucent glandular-papillae. —E. Pistillate infructescence, showing fruit, persistent style and sinuate-lobed stigma. A–E, drawn from holotype.

Quoad ramulos glabros, folia coriacea elliptica vel oblanceolata ad apices acuta vel obtusa, inflorescentia sessilia fasciculataque, pedicellos breves, species haec cum *M. pellucida* saepenumero confusa est, sed ab ea floris staminatae corollis 1.8–2 (non 2.5–2.7) mm longis, pedicellis 1–1.2 (non minus quam 1) mm longis, pistillodio costato (non tereti), floris pistillatae calycis lobis acuminatis (non

rotundatis) secus margines glandulari-ciliolatis (nec glabris), pedicellis 1.5–1.7 mm longis (non obsoletis), denique stigmate conico (nec lobulato) statim separabilis.

Tree, height unknown; branchlets angulate, 3.5–4.5 mm diam., prominently red punctate, glabrous. Leaves coriaceous, elliptic to oblanceolate, (4.2–)5–



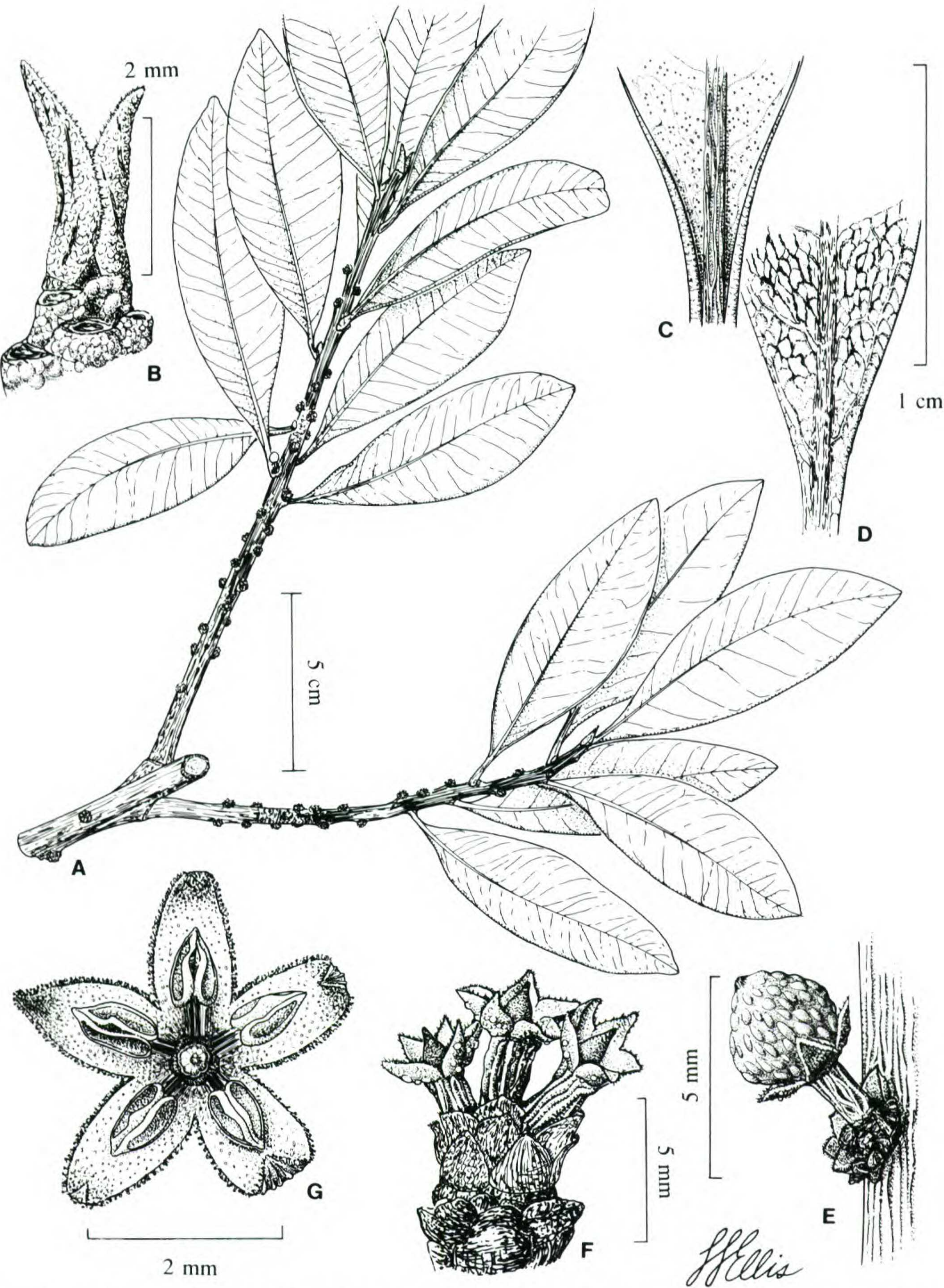


Figure 8. *Myrsine minutiflora* Pipoly. A–D, F–G drawn from holotype, E drawn from *Valencia* 2248. — A. Habit, showing angulate branchlets. — B. Branchlet apex, showing punctations on leaf bud and stem. — C. Abaxial leaf surface, showing black punctate lineations and marginate petiole. — D. Adaxial leaf surface. — E. Infructescence, showing calyx and fruit. — F. Staminate inflorescence. — G. Staminate flower, showing costate pistillode.



7(–9) cm long, (1.9–)2.5–3 cm wide, apex acute to obtuse, base cuneate, decurrent on the petiole, costa impressed above, prominently raised below, secondary veins inconspicuous, 13–15 pairs, red peripunctulose and black punctate-lineate below, the margin opaque, epunctate, entire, flat, densely ciliate in bud, glabrous at maturity; petioles marginate, 0.7–1 cm long, glabrous. *Staminate inflorescence*: a sessile fascicle, 3–6-flowered; floral bracts coriaceous, widely ovate, 0.7–0.8 mm long, 0.7–0.9 mm wide, apex obtuse to subacute, the margin entire, glabrous; pedicels angulate, 1–1.2 mm long, glabrous. Flowers 5-merous, green; calyx coriaceous, cotyliform, 0.7–1 mm long, the tube ca. 0.2 mm long, the lobes ovate, 0.5–0.8 mm long, 0.3–0.5 mm wide, apex acuminate, somewhat cucullate, densely and prominently red punctate, the margin densely glandular-ciliate; corolla coriaceous, subrotate, 1.8–2 mm long, the tube ca. 0.6 mm long, the lobes ovate, 1.2–1.4 mm long, 0.7–0.9 mm wide, apex subacuminate and proximally recurved, inconspicuously pellucid-punctate and glabrous without, densely glandular-granulose throughout within, the margin opaque, densely glandular-ciliate; stamens 1–1.2 mm long, the filaments conspicuous, flat, 0.2–0.4 mm long, the anthers ovate, 0.7–0.9 mm long, 0.4–0.6 mm wide, apex apiculate, base deeply cordate, the connective epunctate, glabrous; pistillode ovoid, 1–1.2 mm long, 0.3–0.4 mm diam., prominently costate, hollow, the stigma punctiform. *Pistillate inflorescence*: a sessile fascicle, 3–5-flowered; floral bracts coriaceous, widely ovate, 0.7–1 mm long, 0.8–1 mm wide, apex acute, the margin entire, glabrous; pedicels angulate, 1.5–1.7 mm long, glabrous. Fruiting calyx 5-merous, coriaceous, cotyliform, 1.3–1.5 mm long, the tube ca. 0.2 mm long, the lobes ovate, 1.1–1.3 mm long, 1.1–1.2 mm wide, apex acuminate, somewhat cucullate, densely and prominently red punctate, the margin densely glandular-ciliate; corolla, androecium and gynoecium unknown. Fruit subglobose, 3–3.5 mm long and in diam., densely and prominently red-punctate; persistent stigma conical, ca. 0.1–0.2 mm long.

*Distribution*. Endemic to the western slopes of the Peruvian Andes in the departments of Lambayeque, Piura, and La Libertad, at 2,300–2,950 m.

*Paratypes*. PERU. LA LIBERTAD: Prov. Otuzco, Bosque de Llaguen, 2,500–2,800 m, 5 Nov. 1988 (ster.), *Cano* 2378 (US, USM); Prov. Ferreñafe, Bosque de Chiñama, 2,300–2,700 m, 15 Aug. 1988 (pist. fr), *Valencia* 2248 (US, USM). PIURA: Prov. Ayabaca, Bosque de Huamba, 2,850–2,950 m, 15 Oct. 1987 (ster.), *Cano* 1514 (US, USM), (bud), *Valencia* 2027 (US, USM).

*Myrsine minutiflora* has often been confused with *M. pellucida* (Ruíz & Pavón) A. Sprengel, but can at once be recognized by its staminate flowers with costate pistillode, with shorter corollas and pedicels. In addition, the longer pistillate pedicels, conic stigma and acuminate, glandular-ciliate calyx lobes of *M. minutiflora* are distinctive. Both *Myrsine minutiflora* and *M. pellucida* have been confused with *M. guianensis* (Aublet) Kuntze and *M. latifolia* (Ruíz & Pavón) A. Sprengel, but bear only superficial vegetative resemblance to both. Aside from differences in floral morphology, *Myrsine minutiflora* is separated from *M. guianensis* by the sessile inflorescences (not on short shoots) on branchlets with thin (not corky) bark, and from *M. latifolia* by the fasciculate (not umbellate) inflorescences, smaller leaves, and shorter pedicels.

In addition to the novelties described above, treatment of *Rapanea* as a taxonomic synonym of *Myrsine* necessitates the following new combinations. Because Peruvian Myrsinaceae have long been poorly understood, I include citations of representative specimens when possible.

***Myrsine sprucei* (Mez) Pipoly, comb. nov.** Basionym: *Rapanea sprucei* Mez in Engl., Pflanzenr. IV. 236(9): 388. 1902. TYPE: Peru. San Martín: Tarapoto, *Spruce* 4251 (holotype, B destroyed; isotypes, K, G, G-DEL, OXF).

*Distribution*. Endemic to the lower eastern slopes of the Andes in Peruvian Amazonia, 2,400–2,500 m elevation.

*Representative specimen examined*. PERU. AMAZONAS: Prov. Chachapoyas, Cerros de Leimebamba, 2,400–2,500 m, 20 Apr. 1964 (fr), *Ferreira* 15594 (MO, USM).

***Myrsine brevis* (J. F. Macbr.) Pipoly, comb. nov.** Basionym: *Rapanea brevis* J. F. Macbr., Candollea 5: 396. 1934. TYPE: Peru. La Libertad: Prov. Pataz, Tayabamba, 1900–1914 (fr), *Weberbauer* 7025 (holotype, F).

*Distribution*. Endemic to the north-central region of the Peruvian Andes, 2,850–3,600 m.

*Representative specimens examined*. PERU. LA LIBERTAD: Prov. Pataz, Retamas–La Paccha, rd. to Tayabamba, 3,600 m, 24 June 1974 (stam. fl), *López & Sagástegui* 8172 (HUT, MO).

***Myrsine lechleri* (Mez) Pipoly, comb. nov.** Basionym: *Rapanea lechleri* Mez, Pflanzenr. IV. 236(9): 380. 1902. TYPE: Peru. Puno: Tatanara, *Lechler* 2647 (holotype, K).

*Distribution*. Known only from the type.



**Myrsine rivularis** (Mez) Pipoly, comb. nov. Basionym: *Rapanea rivularis* Mez, Bull. Herb. Boissier 2 sér. 5: 536. 1905. TYPE: Peru. Puno: between Sandía and Tambo Azalayo, 1,500 m, *Weberbauer 1061* (holotype, B destroyed; fragment, F).

*Distribution.* Known only from the type.

**Myrsine sessiliflora** (Mez) Pipoly, comb. nov. Basionym: *Rapanea sessiliflora* Mez, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 3: 103. 1906. SYNTYPES: Peru. Amazonas: near Cuelap, near Chachapoyas, *Weberbauer 4324* (syntype, B destroyed; G-DEL, as photo at F, Neg. 26699). Cajamarca: Prov. Cajamarca, above San Pablo, 2,400 m, *Weberbauer 3810* (syntype, B destroyed; fragment, F); Prov. Chota, between Huambos and Montán, 2,500–2,600 m, *Weberbauer 4216, 4217* (syntypes, B destroyed).

I have not seen the isosyntype of *Weberbauer 3810* at G-DEL, but the type photo leaves no doubt as to the identity of this species.

*Distribution.* Endemic to the eastern slopes of the eastern Andean cordillera of Cajamarca, Huánuco, San Martín and Amazonas, Peru, in cloud and elfin forests, 1,960–3,500 m.

This species has been poorly understood, but is at once recognized by its sessile, few-flowered, fasciculate inflorescences, flexuous, ridged branchlets, and patelliform calyces.

*Representative specimens examined.* PERU. AMAZONAS: Leimebamba, 2,300 m, 20 Dec. 1962 (fr), *Woytkowski 7780* (MO). CAJAMARCA: Prov. Cajamarca, road between Cajamarca and Celendín, 2,950–3,500 m (pist. fl, fr), *Díaz 2161* (CPUN, MO, USM); below Paso Gavilán before Chotén, 2,800–2,850 m, 11 Feb. 1987 (fr), *Sánchez 4210* (CPUN, MO); 50–60 km E of bridge over río Maichil, 6°28'S, 79°00'W, 2,500–2,600 m, 9 Feb. 1988 (pist. fl, fr), *Gentry et al. 61437* (CPUN, MO, USM); Prov. Celendín, Celendín–Balsas Rd., 3–10 km from Celendín, 6°52'S, 78°07'W, 2,700–2,900 m, 16 July 1983 (fr), *D. Smith & Sánchez 4303* (MO, USM); Prov. Chota, Llama, caserío Callampampa, tributary of Río Huarimarcá, 2,800–3,000 m, 19 Jan. 1990 (pist. fl, fr), *Díaz & Osorio 4013* (AMAZ, CPUN, F, MO, US, USM); Prov. Contumazá, 10–11 km from Contumazá on rd. to Cascas, 7°25'S, 78°50'W, 2,550 m, 7 Feb. 1987 (pist. fl, fr), *Stein et al. 4045* (CPUN, MO, USM); Lledén, 2,400 m, 28 June 1983 (fr), *Sagástegui et al. 10844* (HUT, MO, NY, USM); San Martín, between Singarrán and Lledén, 2,900 m, 1 June 1979 (pist. fl), *Sagástegui et al. 9347* (HUT, MO); Prov. Hualgayoc, Tahona, between Bambamarca and Hualgayoc, 2,900–3,000 m, 16 Aug. 1952 (bud), *Ferreyra 8509* (MO, USM).

**Myrsine weberbaueri** (Mez) Pipoly, comb. nov. Basionym: *Rapanea weberbaueri* Mez, Re-

pert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 3: 103. 1906. SYNTYPES: Peru. Huánuco: Prov. Huamalíes, nr. Monzón, 1,000–1,500 m, (stam. fl), *Weberbauer 3457*, (pist. fl), *3462* (syntypes, B destroyed, F Neg. 4895).

Lectotypification is postponed until isosyntypes are located.

*Distribution.* Endemic to the Huánuco area of the north-central Andean cordillera of Peru, 800–1,500 m.

*Representative specimen examined.* PERU. HUANUCO: Prov. Leoncio Prado, Dtto. Rupa Rupa, E of Tingo María, nr. Cerro Quemado, 800–850 m, 15 Aug. 1978 (fr), *Schunke 10488* (F, MO).

Upon examining specimens of non-Peruvian *Myrsine* species, the following other new combinations have come to light.

**Myrsine sodiroana** (Mez) Pipoly, comb. nov. Basionym: *Rapanea sodiroana* Mez in Engl., Pflanzenr. IV. 236(9): 385. 1902. TYPE: Ecuador. Pichincha: without locality, *Sodirol 1003* (holotype, B destroyed; F Neg. 4892).

Despite the fact that the holotype of this species was destroyed in Berlin, the photograph at F permits positive identification.

*Distribution.* At present known only from Pichincha, Ecuador, at 1,500–3,500 m.

*Representative specimens examined.* ECUADOR. LOJA/ZAMORA-CHINCHIPE: Parque Nacional Podocarpus, Yanguana Valladolid, Nudo de Sabanilla, 4°27'S, 79°08'W, 2,750–2,900 m, 28 Feb. 1985 (fr), *Øllgaard et al. 58407* (AAU, QCA). PICHINCHA: Cantón Quito, Parroquia Calacali, Reserva Geobotánica Pululahua, Road to Moras Pungo, 00°05'N, 78°30'W, 1,800–3,356 m, 23 Aug. 1987 (fr), *Cerón & Benavidez 1919* (MO, QCA).

**Myrsine pseudocrenata** (Mez) Pipoly, comb. nov. Basionym: *Rapanea pseudocrenata* Mez in Engl., Pflanzenr. IV. 236(9): 393. 1902. TYPE: Bolivia. Sorata, Cochipata on Río Uleumauni, 3,000–3,200 m, *Mandon 545* (holotype, B destroyed; F Neg. 4891).

*Distribution.* Known only from Bolivia, but expected in Puno, 2,500–3,500 m.

*Representative specimens examined.* BOLIVIA. COCHABAMBA: Prov. Carrasco, 5 km E of bridge over Río López Mendoza, on Cochabamba–Santa Cruz Rd., 19 km W of Epizana, 17°32'S, 65°22'W, 2,900 m, 11 Feb. 1987 (fr), *Solomon & Nee 16050* (LPB, MO, NY, US). LA PAZ: Prov. Sud Yungas, below Unduavi, Cerromarca Valley, 3,450 m, 28 Aug. 1988 (stam. fl), *Beck 14682* (LBP, MO, US).



***Myrsine congesta*** (Schwacke ex Mez) Pipoly, comb. nov. Basionym: *Rapanea congesta* Schwacke ex Mez in Engl., Pflanzenr. IV. 236(9): 383. 1902. SYNTYPES: Brazil. Minas Gerais: Serra do Ouro-Preto, *Gomes 1273* (syntype, M—as Photo F, Neg. 20074). Rio de Janeiro: near Petropolis on Morro Carangola, *Glaziou 14044* (syntype, C—as Photo, F Neg. 22973; isosyntype, RB).

I defer lectotypification until all syntypes have been studied.

*Distribution.* Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

***Myrsine lehmannii*** (Standley) Pipoly, comb. nov. Basionym: *Rapanea lehmannii* Standley, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 11: 170. 1936. TYPE: Colombia. Cauca: Páramo Las Delicias, Central Andes of Popayán, *Lehmann 8459* (holotype, F).

*Distribution.* Endemic to the western slopes of the Central Cordillera of Colombia, in the general area of the Macizo Colombiano.

This species is apparently endemic to the slopes

of the western Andean cordillera in Colombia, but is very closely related to *Myrsine dilloniana*, a Peruvian species described herein.

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